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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of the starred question No. 220 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November 1957, page 410 supra.]

*Summary of conclusions and suggestions arising from the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council held on September 14 and 15, 1957.*

### RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN.

1. The Standing Committee noted the fact that the problem at present was not merely one of either initiating a limited disinflationary trend or of cutting down imports to check the drain of foreign exchange resources, but of raising resources of an order adequate to meet the growing requirements of the Plan. It was, therefore, essential, especially in the States, to make a larger effort in respect of additional taxation.

2. At its eighth meeting in December 1956, the National Development Council decided that sales taxes levied in the States on mill-made textiles, tobacco including manufactured tobacco, and sugar should be replaced by a surcharge on the central excise duties on these articles, the income derived therefrom being distributed among States on the basis of consumption, subject to the present income derived by States being assured. The method of sharing and distribution was to be referred to the Finance Commission. It was also decided that taxes at uniform rates should be levied on commodities such as automobiles and radio sets. The Standing Committee agreed that the outstanding questions relating to these proposals should be considered in consultation with the States after the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been received. Pending further discussions the Standing Committee emphasised the need for measures to maximise the yields of existing taxes through the stopping of leakages and evasion.

3. There has to be much greater reliance than previously on small savings and detailed measures for augmenting the yields of small savings are to be worked out separately. It was important to reach those strata of the population which had not been previously approached.

4. The Planning Commission should consider ways of providing for greater flexibility in the working of State plans so as to enable State Governments to shift resources within the Plan ceilings from one head to another to meet new requirements or items requiring greater emphasis on account of changes in conditions.

5. It was suggested that the States should start work on the annual plan for 1958-59 on the tentative assumption that the outlay would approximately be the same as the provisions made in their budgets for the year 1957-58.

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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FOOD POLICY.

6. The Standing Committee expressed the view that in order to promote the use without any unnecessary time-lag of irrigation supplies, it would be desirable to adopt a graded system under which concessional irrigation rates were allowed in the early stages

In the course of discussions the Standing Committee stressed the role of the national extension service and community projects programme in the effort to increase agricultural production and, in particular, the need to ensure that credit and supplies were linked fully with specific programmes of agricultural improvement in each area and at the village level.

7. The question of procurement of rice in the coming kharif season was discussed and there was general agreement that there should be procurement in surplus areas at specified prices. The precise method of procurement and details regarding prices would be considered separately in consultation with each State.

## LAND REFORMS.

8. Tenants should be given effective protection from ejectment and from the so-called "voluntary surrenders". Steps should also be taken to review ejectments and surrenders which have taken place in the past three years.

9. Since the voluntary right of purchase of ownership had not generally been exercised in the State where legislation provided for this, as recommended in the Plan, tenants should be brought into direct relationship with the Government and steps should be taken to make them owners of non-resumable areas on payment of compensation in easy instalments.

10. Ceilings on future acquisition of land should be imposed in estates where such action had not already been taken.

11. As regards ceilings on existing agricultural holdings, it was agreed that States which had enacted the necessary legislation would ensure that the programme was administratively implemented within a given period, say, three years. Other States which had not yet enacted legislation for ceilings should complete the legislative measures needed by the end of 1958-59. Adequate safeguards should be provided for preventing evasion.

## CO-OPERATION.

12. It was agreed that all possible steps should be taken to secure a wider basis of co-operation than mere supply of credit.

13. Steps should be taken to strengthen co-operative departments in the States and to ensure that they had personnel of the requisite quality and experience at the higher levels.

14. The Standing Committee agreed that there should be full integration in all areas between the co-operative development programme and the national extension service and community projects



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programme. Special efforts should be made to provide credit for the great majority of cultivators who have been hitherto considered to be non-credit worthy. Credit programmes should be linked closely in each area with agricultural production and progressively with co-operative marketing. The Co-operative, Agricultural and National Extension Service agencies should jointly assess in each area the requirements of credit in relation to production programmes and make adequate arrangements, to ensure the timely supply of credit for improved seeds, fertilizers, minor irrigation works, etc.

#### CO-OPERATING FARMING.

15. A survey of existing co-operative farming societies should be undertaken in each State with a view to selecting those societies which should be developed further through the programmes of co-operative experiments.

16. It was agreed that during the next three years, subject to further consultations with States, in all about 3,000 co-operative farming experiments should be carried out, 600 of them being taken up in 1958-59. For this, preparations should be taken in hand at an early date, for instance, for the selection of societies, for the training of personnel, for drawing up land development and village industry programmes for the selected societies, and for consolidation of holdings.

17. Three regional training centres on co-operative farming should be set up by the end of the current year.

18. A programme for re-settling landless workers should be undertaken on lands obtained through the application of ceilings and Bhoodan and Gramdan lands. Subject to further examination and consultation with the States, it was provisionally suggested that the aim should be to re-settle about 300,000 families of landless workers on such lands during the remaining period of the Plan.

19. As recommended in the Plan, steps should be taken in each State to set up a Board, including leading non-official workers, for advising on re-settlement schemes for landless workers and reviewing progress from time to time. There should also be a similar Board at the national level to serve as an agency for considering general questions of policy and organisation relating to the settlement of landless workers on land.

#### TRANSPORT, MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY.

20. The Standing Committee discussed briefly the progress of the Second Plan in the sectors of transport, power, mining and industry. It was recognised that there were a number of schemes of great importance for the development of different regions which could be taken up only after further external assistance was available. Such external assistance as was forth coming would be apportioned on the advice of the Planning Commission after taking all

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relevant considerations into account. In the meanwhile, there was no objection to State undertaking those projects or portions of projects which did not require foreign exchange. It was agreed that the Chief Ministers of States would be consulted after the Finance Minister's return from abroad, on proposals for the rephrasing of the Plan.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 226 asked by Sri S. Pakkiriswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November 1957, page 415 supra.]

*Staggering of holidays in the areas of the Madras Electricity System receiving supply of power from the Basin Bridge Thermal Station.*

Under the system of staggering of holidays introduced in the Madras Electricity System, the following high tension consumers work on Sundays :—

- 1 (a) Shaw Wallace and Company (Glue Factory), and  
(b) Shaw Wallace and Company, Limited, Agri-Fertilizer Factory, Avadi.
- 2 Pioneer Cycle Industries (India), Limited, Tiruvottiyur.
- 3 Enfield Factory, Tiruvottiyur.
- 4 Richardson Cruddas, Limited, Casimode.
- 5 Nazir Hussain (Tannery) and Company, Sembium.
- 6 Woodscrew Factory (Southern Industrial Corporation, Limited), Pulal village (on Nellore Trunk Road), Madras.
- 7 Addison and Company, Workshops, Hount Road.
- 8 Associated Printers, Limited, Mount Road.
- 9 Simpson and Company, Limited, Workshops, Mount Road.
- 10 Messrs. Ummidiars (Manufactures), Limited, Mount Road.
- 11 Neptune Studios, Adyar.
- 12 The Wheel and Rim Company of India, Limited, Sembium.
- 13 India Pistons, Limited, Sembium.
- 14 Addison Paints and Chemicals, Limited, Sembium.
- 15 Hoe and Company, Georgetown.
- 16 South India Flour Mills, Limited, Rayapuram.
- 17 Century Flour Mills, Limited, Perambur.
- 18 South India Metal Rolling Mills, Rayapuram.
- 19 Sri Ram Oil Mills, Korukkupet.
- 20 Madras Pencil Factory, Washermanpet.
- 21 Hindustan Metal Refinery and Rolling Mills, Tondiarpet.